

If the tunnel locator discovers blind lodes, separate lode mining claim locations can be filed for those deposits, and the location date of those claims are retroactive to the date the tunnel site was located. More information about the maximum dimensions of lode claims, fifteen hundred foot along the vein and three hundred feet on either side of the vein, and how to locate such are found at Title 43 Part 3882, Subpart B. As with lode and placer claims, and mill sites, which we'll discuss a bit later, there is plenty of case law related to tunnel sites. The Land Management Agency can examine the validity of tunnel sites, usually if there is a compelling reason, and a tunnel site can be declared void and abandoned if there are statutory failures. See the findings 6 and 7 in the U.S. versus Albert F. Parker, et al 82 IBLA 344 September 12, 1984. You want to have this decision available for the tunnel site exercises. Now that we've finished reviewing some case law, we'll talk about Exercise 1. In Exercise 1 you'll be presented with three scenarios and a series of questions to answer. The scenarios will be based upon regulations and case law governing tunnel sites. When you're ready, please begin Exercise 1.